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TAKING POSSESSION OF NEW QUARTERS.

The Butter, Cheese and Egg Exchange, the name of which is to be changed to the New-York Mercantile Exchange, yesterday gave a house-warming at its new quarters, in the Eric Building, at Reade and West-sts. These comprise three large and well lighted connecting rooms, with several smaller ones. In the central room are the president's platform and the blackboards for quotations, and in a side room is the call desk. In the rooms are desks for files of papers, and many conveniences for transaction of business by the members. On Monday at 11 a. m. the rooms will be thrown open for business, and the pablic are invited to visit them at that time.

At 1:30 p. m. yesterday the rooms were crowded with members and invited guests. From the walls and ceilings hung flags and streamers of bright bunting, while from a gallery at one end the 7th Regiment Band varied the proceedings with the popular airs of the day. President James H. Seymour presided. On the platform were Major Pangborn, of New-Jersey; John Oakey, of Brooklyn; President Tannahill, of the Cetton Exchange; John J. MacDonald, president of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange; L. H. Smith, president of the Preliadelphia Produce Exchange; L. H. Smith, president of the Preliadelphia Produce Exchange; President Blanchard, of the Eric Road. President Seymour made a few remarks, welcoming the members to their new quarters. Messrs, Tannahill and Parker, of the Produce Exchange; and Vice-President Blanchard, of the Eric Road. President Seymour made a few remarks, welcoming the members to their new quarters. Messrs, Tannahill and Parker spoke of the importance of the Exchange in securing equity in business dealings. Mr. Oakey made a humorous speech on the commodities of the Exchange from a lawyer's and boarder's point of view.

The Rev. Mr. Harrower told of the sufferings of

The Rev. Mr. Harrower told of the sufferings of The Rev. Mr. Harrower told of the sufferings of travellers in Egypt for want of properly preserved dairy products. He thought that if the members of the Exchange could cover the land of Egypt with good cheese they would be conferring a boon on mankind. Vice-President Blanchard con rasted the high prices of transportation of a few years ago with the present low rates, and he predicted for New-York a commercial prosperity far ahead of that of aucient Carthage or the other rich cities of olden times. J. S. Burdette gave several humorous recitations, and short speeches were made by L. H. Smith, D. R. Halsted, G. B. Douglas and others.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The session of the New-York and Hudson River Unitarian Conference was continued vesterday at the Church of the Saviour, in Brooklyn, a large audience being present. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mesers, S. H. Camp and Charles H. Dall. The Rev. Dr. Alfred P. Putham presided at the business meeting. Among the delegates present were the Rev. Messrs, Charles H. Dall, a missionary to India, S. H. Camp, E. C. Towne, Robert Collyer, Russell N. Bellows, F. A. Farley, D. D., J. F. Thompson, G. M. Gallagher, J. W. Chadwick, Grindall Reynolds and W. H. Fish. The treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of \$171.42. The report of the churches was then given. Most of them have been reasonably successful during the last year. The three churches in Brooklyn have been especially prosperous, financially and spiritually. The Rev. Mr. Collyer, for the Church of the Messiah, and the Rev. Russell N. Beilows, for All Souis Church, New-York, reported that these charches were tuly holding their own. The Yonkers church reported a moiety for Unitarians in an Easter contrination, winch was made to take the place of the usual admission to the church. The Kov. Mr. Gallagher told of the struggles of the Harlein church. The Conference pledged itself to give this church \$500. The Rev. Grindall Reynolos, the secretary of the American Unitarian Association, spoke of the general aspects of Unitarian work. A discussion on the general uses of the churches followed.

After the morning session a lunch was served by the ladies in the church parlors, which were decorated with flowers. The afternoon meeting was a

the ladies in the church pariors, which were decorated with flowers. The afternoon meeting was a memorial service for the Rev. Drs. Bellows and Dewey. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Futnam, Farley and Collyer, Robert Foster, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, of the Femple Emmaau-El, of this city, the Rev. C. H. Dall, Dr. Leighton, and others. The tributes to Dr. Bellows by Robert Collyer and Rabbi Gottheil were listened to with especial attention.

MURDERER HOVEY'S JOKE.

MURDERER HOVEY'S JOKE.

Edward Hovey, who shot and killed Mrs. Fannie Vermilyca, his sister-in-law, on Wednesday night, was committed to the Tombs yesterday. He sent for William F. Kintzing, who was comsel for Sindram, and put his case in his hands. When the prisoner was asked about the murder he said: "I can't tell you how it happened. It was a sort of joke. My pistol was in my trousers pocket. It must have been cocked in my pocket or it cocked itself when I was taking it out."

"Didn't you point it at her f"
"Yes, but I don't remember pulling the trigger. But I suppose I did though."
"Were you angry with your sister-in-law at the time f"

"Were you angry with your sister-in-law at the time !"

"There was not the slightest reason for my shooting her. She was one of the best friends I had."

The prisoner said to his counsel that he be-onged to a good family. Francis Hovey, who is a politician in the Eighteen Ward and who ran for the Assembly recently, he asserted was his uncle. A brother of the murdered woman said that Hovey had threatened to kill Mrs. Vermilyea and his wife repeatedly. About two years ago he was put out of the house by his father-in-law. At that time he fired two shots from a pistol. His wife would not live with him because he would do nothing for her support, and ill-treated her. Frequently of late he had called her into a room, and pulling out a knife and pistol threatened to kill her if she persisted in trying to keep out of his way.

BREAKING WINDOWS IN ELEVENTH AVE. As a Tribune reporter was walking along Eleventh-ave., at Forty-third-st., yesterday, a large piece of coal whizzed by his head and crashed through the window of a liquor store. The irate proprietor rushed out just in time to see the person who threw the missile escape by boarding the steam cars which were

sile escape by boarding the steam cars which were then passing.

"That's the second glass those fellows have broken since last night," he said to the reporter.

"I have paid \$54 in the last two years for repairing broken windows which this gang have broken."

The reporter looked at the windows for two blocks and found that twenty had been broken, according to the supplecepers' statements, since the night before. All the panes had evidently been broken by being struck by stones or pieces of coal. One of the sufficients from these outrages said that he supposed they were done by the notorious gang of thieves which infest that vicinity, but for what reason he did not know. "The missiles," he said, "seem to be thrown by persons on the passing trains. The persons living on this avenue have always been troubled by this nuisance, but recently it has become almost infolerable."

The policemen of the neighborhood said that they were cognizant of the matter, but were unable to arrest the perpetrators on account of their escaping on the trains.

RULES FOR INSPECTING PORK.

The efforts of Mr. Cragm at the Produce Exchange on Fuesday to secure amendments to the rules relative to the inspection of provisions have excited much interest at other commercial exchanges, particularly in Chicago. The rules at this city provide for the inspection and repacking of every barrel of pork received, while in Chicago only five per cent of the barrels are inspected. A. E. Orresaid yesterday: "If the inspection rules were modified to conform with those at Chicago, we would get the tailings of everything. We would not selfonce barrel of pork where we now self a hundred. If we should buy the pork and trust to Chicago packing, much of it would spoil and the business would be injured. To do away with the mispection rules would destroy confidence in the trade, as now buyers can depend upon the quality, the picking and the weight as being correct."

On the other hand it is asserted that if the inspection rules for pork were the same as in Chicago, New-York would regain the speculative trade which it has lost. The efforts of Mr. Cragin at the Produce Ex-

NO TIME WASTED IN THE COURTS.

Sadie West, as was told in yesterday's TRIBUNE, stole a pocketbook from Alexander Switt, of Cincinnati, at Broadway and Houston-st. on Tuesday evening. It contained over \$7.000 in checks, \$100 in money and five tickets to Liverpool on the steamship Ceatie, which sailed yesterday. All the property except the money was recovered. Mr. Switt appeare is a complainant before Policeflustree Ribreth on Wedn-sday marning and the woman was held for the action of the Grand Jury. On the same day an indictment was found against her and she was arraigned for trial. Recorder Smyth opened court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, and the case was given to the jury at noon. An hour and a quarter later, when the principal witness had already gone on board the Celtic to eagin his voyage to surope, the jury returned with a versiet of guity of grand lareary, and the prisoner was remained for sentence.

MEETING OF INSURANCE JOURNALISTS. NO TIME WASTED IN THE COURTS.

MEETING OF INSURANCE JOURNALISTS. MEETING OF INSURANCE JOURNALISTS.

The Insurance Journalists' Association of the Umted States field a quarterly meeting yesterday at No. 115 Broadway. An executive session was held in the moraing and a public meeting at 3p. m., Francis W. Bailard presiding. At the public meeting the first paper, on "The License of the Press, in contradistaction to the Liberty of the Press," was read by George D. Eidridge, of The Index, Boston: Dr. C. C. Bombaugh, of the Battimore Cuderwriter, read a paper on "Medical Examinations in Lice Insurance," and Chiford Thompson, of The Epictator, one on "The felations of Fire Extinguishment to the Insurance Risk."

HANGING HIMSELF IN HIS STORE.

Louis Becker, a German thirty years old, hanged In heif early yesterian marring in his store at No. 257 Eighth-ave,, where he was a dealer in house-inrusing goods. If a lived over the store with his wife and two entitlers. It is thought that his suicide was caused by business troubles. He had offered his stock of goods for sale to G. H. Beck, of No. 241 Third-ave., and the latter was to visit him

yesterday. Becker got up about 6 a.m. in a de-spondent mood, and an hour later his body was found hanging in his store.

EDISON IN THE GRAMME COMBINATION.

The Edison Electric Light Company has become a member of the Gramme Electrical Company of New-York, a combination formed for the purpose of fixing prices and securing more harmony of action and greater effectiveness in litigation against electric light companies organized by irresponsible persons and using systems which may be infringements on the patents heid by the Gramme Company. The other members of the last-named company. The other members of New-Britain, Conn., the Brush Electric Light Company of New-York, the Jablochkoff Electric Lighting Company, and the United States Electric Lighting Company of New-York, and the Weston Electric Light Company of New-York, and the Weston Electric Light Company of Newark, N. J. The stockholders, consisting mainly of the independent companies interested in the Gramme, have elected the following board of trustees: William Parker, George W. Stockley, Major S. B. Eaton (vice-president of the Edison Company), William H. Appleton, William M. Ivins, G. W. Hebard, Leonard E. Curtis, each representing one of the companies, and Henry I. Hoyt and Colonel Rowland R. Hazard, representing personal stock interests. The Board yesterday chose Colonel Hazard as president, Henry I. Hoyt, the former president, as vice-president, and Robert W. Black-well as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hoyt yesterday said that the Gramme Company intended to protect the public by crashing out "wild-cat" stock companies, as the combination of sewing machine companies several years ago prevented the deluging of the country with low-priced and worthless sewing machines. Company of Boston, which collapsed last week, were swindles on the public.

Major Eaton said to a Tribune reporter that the EDISON IN THE GRAMME COMBINATION.

the public.

Major Eaton said to a Tribune reporter that the Edison Company had been invited to organize the Gramme Company in the beginning. It saw no interest in doing so, however, as the Gramme originally was intended only to hold and protect the Gramme patent. Subsequently its sphere was widened and it prosecuted infringements by "outside" electric light companies of the patents of all companies forming the Gramme, in whose hands the patents were piaced, and in other ways destroyed the "outside" organizations. Among these were several companies using the meandescent light of the patents on which the Edison claims to have a monopoly, instead of the arc light. Finding that the Gramme Company was benefiting the Edison Company by this work, the latter thought that it was only proper that it should bear its share of the common expenses of litigation.

The list of patents which the Gramme Company has just announced by circular to the "outside" manufacturers of electric lighting apparatus that it intends to protect by law from infringement contains over minety Edison patents, or about two-fifths of the entire number. Friends of the Edison Company claim that its accession will greatly strengthen the Gramme union. the public.

Major Eaton said to a TRIBUNE reporter that the

NEWARK'S FINANCES.

NEWARK'S FINANCES.

The Finance Committee of the Newark Common Conneil held a meeting last evening and Expert Ya'den submitted a statement of the finances of the city on Jamary 1, 1882. The floating debt was \$1,214,843 92; available assets, \$971,655 92; leaving a deficiency of \$243,188 44. Further debt balances on Auditor's ledger amount to \$611,972 72, leaving \$308,784 28, the unexpended balance of bonds for \$2,500,060 issued in 1873. The bonded debt on December 31, 1880, was \$7,776,000; Water Board bonds, \$3,240,000. The cash and securities in the sinking fund were \$2,491,418 66; the net indebtedness on January 1, 1881, being \$8,524,581 34; decrease during 1881, \$354,452 32. The total defalcation of city officers amounted to \$286,195 04. Alderman Barnett offered a resolution that the statement of Excert Yaiden be submitted to a sub-committee, consisting of three Aldermen, whom he named. An excited discussion upon the resolution followed, one of the members of the committee charging that it was an attempt to take the investigation out of the hands of the expert, and give it to some person not named in the resolution, Alderman O'Connor said that there were many things yet to be disclosed. His statement was doubted by Alderman Barnett, who asserted that he was entitled to know if there were. The resolution was finally passed. After the adjournment there was an alternation between Alderman Theberath and Alderman Wilcox, the latter charging that Mr. Theberath accused him of typing. For a few moments it looked as if the two Aldermen would come to blows.

PLACING A HIGH VALUE ON HIS NOSE.

Judge Daly yesterday issued an order of arrest against Dr. Nicholas Campbell, an employe in the Custom House, for breaking the nose of a clerk there, John M. Burke. The affray occurred on April 19 in the room in the Custom House which the two men occupy in common. Dr. Campbell was holding a conversation with a third person regarding some one who was in trouble on account of a motier-in-law. Mr. Burke remarked that he regarded the conversation as "anything but elegant." Dr. Campbell retorted that he should say what he pleased, and if Mr. Burke did not like it there was a wide and spacious corridor just outside the door. Mr. Burke thereupon stated that Dr. Campbell "was no gentleman," and gave it as his firm belief that he was "born in the guiter." The doctor then entered into the spirit of the occasion, and broke Mr. Burke's nose, which the latter valued at \$5,000. Campbell was arrested last evening, and held in ball to answer a suit in which the dama, see are laid at that amount. dama;tes are laid at that amount.

A CAFE THRONGED WITH LADIES.

A CAFE THRONGED WITH LADIES.

Reed & Stokes, proprietors of the Hofman House, yesterday opened their new café, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p. m., for the inspection of ladies who had been specially invited to see the works of art with which Mr. Stokes has ornamented the room. About 300 women were present, and the room was crowded. A catalogue of the works of art was presented to each visitor. Among the pointings were Bouguereau's "Nymplis and Satyr," for which Mr. Stokes recently paid \$10,000; Paleros "Vision de Faust," and Conegio's "Narcissus." Among other curiosities were a bronze "Diver," an old Harlem clock and a Scotch ram's-head snuffbox. The ochestra of the Madison Square Theatre furnished music from behind a parterre of plants. Several immense boquets were also exhibited.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOME. The sixteenth anniversary of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women was held in the chapel of the institution in Seventy-third-st, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was opened by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Alexander. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. John Hall and William Stephenson, There are fifty inmates in the Home. The treasurer's report shows the receipts for the year to have been \$16,367 07 and the expenditures \$15,652 51. The amount on hand is \$3,166 54. Among the persons present were Robert L. Stuart, H. M. Taber, Miss Emily O. Bucler, Miss Maria S. Wright, Mrs. George Hamilton, Mrs. James L. Graham, Mrs. Granville Smith and Mrs. Edward Van Volkenburgh.

FUNERAL OF AN ACTRESS.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the "Little Church Around the Corner," read the burial service of the Episcopal Church over the body of Emily Mestayer (Mrs. Houpt) at her late home, No. 45 Seventh-ave, yesterday morning. Miss estayer was in former years a well know and popular actress. The ceffin was surrounded with flowers. Beside the relatives and triends of the deceased actress there were present many members of the dramatic profession. The body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

LOCAL REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The XVIIth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at Turn Hall, No. 341 Wost Forty-seventhest, with Joel W. Mason in the chair. Several new members were elected, and a few names were proposed for membership. A resolution was adopted thanking President Arthur for vectoing the Chineae bill.

The Executive Committee of the XIXth Assembly District Republican Association met last night in Arnoid's Hall, at the Boulevard and One-hundred and-tenthest, and appointed E. P. Hill delegate to the Central Committee in the place of J. P. Cummings, resigned. The investigation of the charges preterred against Thomas Back by Andrew Ricakley, the president of the association, was postponed until May 4.

BIDS FOR THE OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Bids have been received by Postmaster Pearson for the rent of the old Post Office Building, at Nassau and Liberty-sts, as follows: A. A. Low, H. D. Spanlding and Samuel D. Babcock, \$25,000 per year; J. H. Conant, first year \$25,000, second year, \$27,500, third year \$30,000; T. J. Gibbons, first year \$25,500, second year \$26,000, third year \$27,000; W. B. Barnett, \$21,500 per year; J. N. Stevens, first year \$21,500, second year \$22,000, third year \$25,000; John H. Shaw, \$20,000 per year; C. H. Ingersoll, \$18,650 per year, and George W. McLean, \$17,000 per year.

HOW SIDEWALKS CAN BE WASHED.

Commissioner Thompson yesterday forwarded a letter to the Police Department to the effect that there was no objection to persons was ing sidewalks "with pail or tub and broom," but that the use of a hose attached to Croton water pipes would not be

HOME NEWS. PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Hotel Brunswick—Viscount and Viscountees de Tocqueville, of France, and Congressman Watter A. Wood, of Hoestek Falls, N. Y. Gilsey House—The Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy ... Fifth Avenue Hotel—Judge W. Q. Gresham, of Indiana: Charles H. Reed, of Chicago: Hamilton Harris, of Albany, and ex-Congressman G. M. Landers, of Connecticut. ... Surfecent House—Judge T. R. Westbrook, of Kingston, N. Y. New York Hotel—T. P. O'Connor, M. P. Ireland ... Grand Central Hotel—Medical Inspector H. C. Nelson, U. S. N. .. Victoria Hotel—Mme. Etelka Gerster.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mrs. Bridget Haley, an Irishwoman said to be 107 years old, died on Monday in the Hospital for Incurables, Blackwell's Island.

Buildings reported as unsafe yesterday: Nos. 91 Greene-st., 209 Thompson-st., 68 Avenue-B., 119 West Eleventh-st. and 124 West Nineteenth-st.

West Eleventh-st, and 124 West Nineteenth-st.

The steamers Bristol and Providence, of the Fall River Line, will resume Sunday trips for the season between this city and Boston, via Newport and Fall River, on the coming Sunday.

FAILURE OF AN OIL MERCHANT.

A. W. Jewett, dealer in oils, No. 153 Maiden Lane, sent notice to the Produce Exchange yesterday of his imability to meet his obligations. His failure is said to be due to speculation in grain and other commodities at the Exchange. His liabilities were given as small, the principal creditors being McGmnis Brothers, Fearing & Palmeter, No. 30 Broad-st.

THE CHAMPIONS DEFEATED.

The Chicago and M tropolitan nines played their first game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Goldsmith pitched and Kelly caught for the Chicagos and Doyle and Reipshlager for the Metropolitans. The following is the score by innings: Metropolitan 0 0 0 0 0 7 2 Chicago 0 1 0 1 0 0

Chicago

RUNNING FEWER STEMSHIPS.

The British steamship Nankin, which has been under charter by Alexandre's Havana Line for two years, was yesterday withdrawn from the line and returned to her owners. The regular vessels of the firm, instead of making weekly trips to Havana and Mexican ports, will hereafter run to Havana one week and to Mexican ports the next week. There will be no steamships this week.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST THE SHIP SHAND,
Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, yesterday rendered judgment for \$21.441 for the libellants in the suit of De Castro & Donner Sugar Refining Company against the ship Shand to recover damages for injury by water to a cargo of sugar imported for the plaintiffs from Manita.

BERNARD BLAIM'S STORY NOT CREDITED.

BERNARD BLAIM'S STORY NOT CREDITED.

Bernard Blaim, the Hebrew, who said he was bound and robbed at Mamaroneck on Tuesday night, was discharged from Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. He seemed fu'lly recovered from his injuries. The man's strange story is not believed at the Hospital, and it is also discredited by some of the police.

lieved at the Hospitat, and it is also described some of the police.

PARADE OF THE 12TH REGIMENT.

The 12th Regiment, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger commanding, parasted yesterday afternoon through some of the principal streets up town. The men presented a good appearance and showed careful drilling, winning applianse from the spectators by their precision in marching. The regiment returned to their armory at Broadway and West Forty-lifthest, about 6:30 o'clock. st. about 6:30 o'clock.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY,
The American Institute of Christian Philosophy.

THE INSTITUTE OF CRRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.
The Ame acan Institute of Christian Philosophy
met last evening, Dr. Deems presiding. A paper on
"The Final Phinosophy," by the Rev. Mr. Ledwith,
was read and discussed. A number of members
were announced as having joined in the mouth.
Among those from abroad were the Duke of Argyli
the Archbishop of Dublin, and Professor Stokes, of
Cambridge University. The programme for the
Suamer School was read and will soon be pubished.

FAILING TO GET A QUORUM.

Emigration Commissioners C. F. Ulrich and Charles Hauselt were the only members of the Board who went to Castle Garden yesterday to attend the regular meeting. Commissioners Lynch, Forcest and Starr were in Albany trying to secure an appropriation to continue the work at Castle Garden after May 1. Owing to the exhaustion of funds for the maintenance of the institutions, a special meeting of the Commission will be held tomorrow probably, to approve bills and pay-rolls and to decide whether Castle Garden shall be closed on Monday. Monday.

Monday.

OUTDOOR DRILL OF THE 2D BATTERY.

The 2d Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., Captain Ferdinand P. Earle, commanding, held its first outdoor drill, with teams, at the Union Square plaza last night, for perfecting the men in the school of the driver. The officers were mounted. Through some misunderstanding the plaza lamps were not lighted, and the battery drilled in partial darkness, but the men went through the deploying and the service of the Gatling guns with precession and promptness. The horses, though unused to the work, and inclined to be intractable, were handled with skill by the drivers. It is probable that an afternoon drill, with the cannoneers mounted, will be held during the coming week. The battery is considering the question of a new and brilliant uniform.

BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.

The former home of Judge McCue, No. 219 Raymond-st., has been purchased by the Association of the Gardield Memorial Home for Consumptives.

A referee has reported in favor of the absolute divorce of Robert B. Fenner from Mrs. Maria Feuner, Judge Pratt has granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Anna Mannhardt from John Mannhardt.

The concluding argument in the defence of Alderman H. O. Jones was made yesterday by ex-District-Attorney Winchester Britton. The summing up for the prosecution will be made by District-Attorney

After the body of Mrs. Eliza Gerster, who was found dead on Wednesday, at No. 84 Court-st., had been removed to the Morgue, it was found that she had strangled herseif with a piece of fine picture wire, neosing it about her neck and drawing it so wire, neosing it about her neck and drawing it so After the body of Mrs. Eliza Gerster, who was wire, neosing it about her neck and drawing it so hard that it was nearly buried out of sight in the flesh. Mrs. Gerster was seventy-four years of age, sie had a fall two months ago and was sent to a hospital, from which she was recently dismissed.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Howard Mission and thome for Little Wanderers, at No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, was celebrated at the Brooklyh Academy of Music last night. Two hundred children from the mission occupied seats on the platform and sung anthems, glees and songs. A. S. Hatch, the president of the mission, conducted

the platform and sung anthems, glees and songs. A. Hatch, the president of the mission, conducted the exercises, assisted by H. E. Tompkins, the treasurer, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, and the Rev. Mr. Elder, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

JERSEY CITY.

Henry C. Griffith, an undertaker doing business in Newark-ave., was arrested yesterday, charged by John H. Ficken, a livery stable keeper, with forging his name to a note for \$165.

Ins name to a note for \$165.

William Howe and Patrick Moran, the election officers who were charged with stuffing the bailot box in the First Precinct of the Hd District at the recent charter election, had an examination yesterday before Justice Stilsing. It was made clear that the box was stuffed, but there was not enough evidence against the accused persons, and they were discharged. A slander suit was begun yesterday in the Circuit

A stander suit was begin yesternay in the Circuit Court. The praintil is Charles Wellman, who in 1879 was a member of the Town Committee of Union, and the defendant is Francis Loesch, who owas a Commissioner of Assessments at the same time. In discussing an assessment, Wellman said the commissioners were a gang of swindlers and thieves trying to defraud the town. Loeseh replied, "If am a swindler and a thief, you are a bigger one." Mr. Wellman theu began a suit against bim for slander. NEW-JERSEY.

Union Hill...-Five members of a family named Herman, living in Bloom-st., have been attacked

with smallpox. PASSAIC CITY.—Henry Muhs, age about sixty, a mikman, who had charge of Helmas Romaine's farm near Passaic bridge, attempted to drive his wagon across the track of the New-Yors, Lake Eric and Western Railroad at Jeffersonst, yesterday morning. A locomotive engine struck the hind wheel of the wagon, and Muhs was thrown high into the air and killed.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Mayor De Bevoise was released on Wednesday night, his father-in-law furnishing bail, and he resumed his official duties yesterday. He was busily engaged all day with Charles W. Summer in investigating his accounts that are said to contain the deficiency alleged to have been discovered by the experts employed by the Citizens' Association. He is confident that he can explain the expenditure of every dollar.

DISORDER IN ARIZONA.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ASKING THAT CONGRESS INCREASE THE POWERS OF THE COVERNOR

Washington, April 27 .- The following mes sage from the President was sent to Congress this after To the Senate and House of Representatives:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By recent information received from official and other sources I am advised that an alarming state of disorder continues to exist within the Territode of Arizona, and that lawlessness has already gained such hold there as to require a resort to extraordinary means to repress it. The Governor of the Territory, under date of the 31st uit, reports that violence and anarely prevait, particularly in Cochise County and along the Mexican border, that rothery, murder and resistance to law have become so common as to cease causing surprise, and that the people are greatly intimulated and losing confidence in the protection of the law. I transmit his communication herewith, and call especial attention thereto.

In a using run from the General of the Army, dated at Tueson, Arizona, on the 11th inst., herewith transmitted, that officer says that he hears of lawlessness and disorders which seem well attested, and that the evil officers have not sufficient force to make arrests and hold the prisoners for trial, or punish them when convicted. Much of this disorder is caused by armed bands of desperados known

as cow-boys, by whom depredations are not only committed within the Territory, but it is alleged predatory incursions made therefrom into Mexico.

In my message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, I called attention to the existence of these bands, and suggested that the setting on foot within our own territory of brigandage and armed marauding expeditions against the setting on foot within our own territory of brigandage and armed marauding expeditions against the United States. I renew this suggestion.

To repress effectually the lawlersness prevailing within the Territory, a prompt execution of the process of the courts and vigarous enforcement of the laws against offenders are needed. This the civil authorities there are unable to do without the aid of other means and forces than they can now avail themselves of. To meet the present exigencies, the Governor asks that provision be made by Congress to enable him to employ and maintain temporarily a volunteer militia force to aid the civil authorities, the members of which force to be invested with the same powers and authority as are conferred by the laws of the Territory upon peace officers thereof. On the ground of economy, as well as effectiveness, however, it appears to me to be more advisable to permit the cooperation with the civil authorities of a part of the Army as a posse comitatus. Belleving that this, in addition to such use of the Army as may be made under the powers already conferred by Section 5,298 of the Revised Statutes, would be adeq tate to secure the accomplishment of the ends in view, I again call the attention of Congress to the expediency of so amending Section 15 of the Act of June 18, 1878, Chapter 293, as to allow the military forces to be employed as a posse comitatus to assist the civil authorities within a Territory to execute the laws therein. This use of the Army, as I have in my former message observed, would not seem to be within the alloyed evil against which that legislation was aimed.

[Stened.] [Stened.] Chester A. Arthur. Executive Mansion, April 26, 1882.

TESTIMONY OF CHEMICAL EXPERTS.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE TRIAL-APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONE'S -TECHNICAL EVIDENCE EAGERLY LISTENED TO.

EAGERLY LISTENED TO.

NEW-HAVEN, April 27.—At the opening of the trial of the Malley boys and Blanche Doughas this morning the cross-examination of Dr. T. M. Prudden, whose testimony was given yesterday, was begun. The efforts of the defence to shake the doctor's testimony consumed the greater part of the morning session. Dr. William Hotelikiss was the next witness. On August 14, he stated, he went with Dr. Prudden to the laboratory of the Medical College. A closet was opened and three jars were pointed out to him which he delivered to Professor Chitanden. On August 16 he went with Professor Chitanden to the medical school and gave him the three jars.

three jars were pointed out to him which he delivered to Professor Chittenden to the medical school and gave him the three jars.

Professor R. H. Chittenden, instructor in the Scientific School of Yale College, testified that he had been authorized to make a medical examination of the remains of Jennie Cramer. He was authorized on January 19 to ascertain how much arsenic there was in the remains. On January 27 he went to Evergreen Cemetery with Dr. Prudden. He saw the body of Jennie Cramer removed and placed, on a board which he had weighed. The beard weighed sixteen pounds. The only remaining tissue, the diaphragm, Dr. Prudden hen weighed the bedy and the board. The whole weighed seventy three pounds. The object of all this was to assertine how much arsenic there was in the entire framework. Dr. Prudden removed the left shoulder, and tous was placed in another jar. Fie right leg was then removed and from this the thich-hone was spearated. The thigh-bone was placed in a lar by itself. A long and narrow strip of skin and flesh was then taken from the left side of the spinal column. Then a transverse section of the body was cut out. A strip of flesh was taken from the breast. The examination was made in a room to which no one had access except the examinetine and color. The entire contents of the jar were poured into a porcelain dish and weighted. The fluid contents ind an ofter of all this was then seamled preparatory to the analysis. The entire organ was cut in small shreds and contents and an ofter of access the sampled preparatory to the analysis. The entire organ was cut in small shreds and the entire mixture was then sampled preparatory to the analysis. The entire organ was cut in small shreds and the entire offens his and weighted. The fluid contents ind an ofter of a factory is a mortal and ground up until the whole mass was of the consistency of thick soup. That was the sampling process. He then weighed off from this mixture vas then sampled preparatory to the analysis failed to give any reaction with ch

semblance to arsenic. It was obtained in the form of a dark, metallic body, and was the first exhibit in the collection.

At the opening of the afternoon session the desk in front of the witness box was loaded with chemical apparatus and chemicals in bottles, with watch Professor Chitrenden described in detail the processes involved in the discovery of arsenic. In addition to the arsenic, he stated that he obtained indications of fron. From this he calculated that the stomach contained, 739 of one grain of oxide of iron. That iron was dissolved in hydro-caloric acid and obtained chloride of iron. The next step was to ascertain the amount of arsenic and to identify the substance as arsenic. He weighed out 100 grains of this sample mixture, and in the examination of this quantity he used a method which he had used in each subsequent examination. He then described the method. One hundred drachms of the mixture gave a metallic deposit weighing 1.3 of a milligram. This amount of metallic arsenic acquait of 1.7 milligrams of the white oxide of arsenic, which is the arsenic usually sold at the stores. From this he calculated that the entire 603 grains contained—

At this point of the testimony the defence objected to the witness giving the result of his calculation as to what the whole body contained, based on the assumption that the mixture contained 603 grains. Judge Granger decided against the defence, and an exception, the first one thus far, to the ruling of the Judge, was made by Mr. Cassidy.

The witness said he weighed out 106 grains of the

one thus far, to the runns of the Jadge, was made by Mic-Cassidy.

The witness said he weighed out 106 grains of the sample hixture. This quantity was treated in the same matner as the previous quantity. The metallic arsenic found in this quantity weighed 135 of a milligram. This demonstrated to his mind that the arsenic was evenly distributed through the body. There still remained demonstrated to his hind that the discovered demonstrated through the body. There still remained forty-three grains of the mixture. This was treated in a similar manner, and metallic arsenic was obtained from it. Other tests were made for organic poisons, but they were not found. The wilness gave a minute description of the analysis of eaca part of the body and the amount of arsenic found in each. The total was 8691 of a grain of white oxide of waster.

in each. The total was 8691 of a grain of white oxide of arsenic.

Previous to the adjournment of the Court the Judge cautioned the jury in regard to allowing any conversation on the subject in their presence. Professor Chittenden will resume his testimony to-morrow morning. The attendance throughout the day has been very large, filling every available space in the court-room. Although the testimony of Professor Chittenden was mainly technical, the spectators seemed deeply interested in the history of his researches and exhibited no signs of weariness. The appearance of the prisoners was about as usual, unless perhaps a more noticeable paleness on the part of the Mailey boys, particularly when the arsene taken from the body of Jeanis Cramer was exhibited to the jury. At that point even the connect of the effect on them.

SURPRISED AT A NOMINATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 27.—The announcement of the somination of William M. Hayes as postmaster of the ap-town Engston office was a genuline surprise here. It was generally understood by those-who had taken pains to be informed that the President had decided to appoint Nathan Curtis to the place, and a local paper this morning made a statement to that effect, which was authorized by Thomas Cornell, the Congressman of this district. When asked to-day if the nomination surprised him, Congressman Cornell, said that it did, and showed an official letter from the First Assistant Fostmaster-General, dated April 15, which read in substance that after careful consideration the President had determined to appoint Nathan Curtis to the Kingston Post Office. "Recurving this letter, I, of course, regarded the matter as settled," said the Congressman, "and knowing the people here had long been anxious to learn who the successful man would be, I gave the information to a local reporter yesterday. My candidate for the office has been Joseph Repablicanism was wholly inconsistent with the Stalwart apportionment policy of the President, I afterward urges the renomination of Daniel Bradbury. I did this because his present administration of the office was universally approved by everybody, but the President assured no in Jauthary that General Sharpes supported Mr. Custis. I then too him I thought he was misuaken. He showed me General Snarpe's letter recommending Curtis. Hayes is not confirmed yet, and will not be for some days. I think, I had supposed that being the Republican representative of a strong Democratic district I had the light to suggest a share of its patronage, but I shall have no further tayors to ask in finure."

Mr. Hayes is a leading Stalwart politician here. Mr. Curtis fins also had a degree of reverence for the unchine, but is more liberal-minded to day. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

STOCKHOLDERS TO BE PAID.

BOSTON, April 27.—Edward H. Goff this afternoon exhibited a schedule of the bits rendered against the American Electric Light Company of Mussa; chaseits. The total amount of the bits on the is \$13,673 25. From this should be deamed to goods returned \$8,012 50, leaving a balance of \$5,910 75. Included in this amount are newspaper bits amounting to \$4,033 68, which cuts the balance of the bills down to the sum of \$1,877 07.

Mr. Goff says: "If satisfactory terms are given by the creditors holding the above bills, I propose to pay them all in full, which, added to the amount I have already expended on account of the American Electric Light Company of Massachusetts, together with \$1,000 in cash loaned to without McMahou, will make me a personal loser to the extent of about \$50,000. I have completed such arrangements as will full, protect the interests of all stockholders who purchased shock from Measus. Prescott, Hersey, Hastings & Co., or from Fogg, Bros. & Co. Therefore, the loss from the frude and swindles which are alleged by William McMahou and his New-Yorg associates, who used their influence to get my friends and myself interested in the company, fall upon my shoulders."

INSPECTING A STATE PRISON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.]

Boston, April 27.—There was no session of the Legislature to day as the members of the General Court made a trip to Concord to inspect the State Prison and to see if all statements about its bad condition were true or false. The prison physician, Dr. Barrett, informed the members that the sanitary condition of the prison was good. He had never treat d a case of dipin therm or typhold fever there. He considered the distribution of sewerage over the adjacent land an advantage rather than a destinent. This visit probably decides the question of removal, as the prison will probably remain at Concord, and perhaps some sanitary and other improvements may be made.

AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

INCREASING THE EXPENSES OF THE CITY. THE BILL TO INCREASE THE PAY OF POLICEMEN, DETECTIVES AND FIREMEN PASSED IN THE AS-SEMBLY-DISCUSSION BY THE MEMBERS.

SEMBLY—DISCUSSION BY THE MEMBERS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 27.—The Assembly debated three could increase the expenses of New-York, today, approving two and rejecting one. In the debates on all the bills the indifference of the ecountry members of the Legislature to the burdens the taxpayers of New-York have to bear was strikingly shown. The first of these bills considered was Senator Grady's increasing the salaries of the policemen and firemen of New-York to a uniform yearly rate of \$1,200 cach. In some manner it had become rumored about that Governor Cornell would not sign such a bill, although he was willing to sign one signify advancing the salaries by grading them in a different manner from the present grades. Mr. Ahearn, when the bill was aunounced, moved that it should be miended so as to provide that the firemen should be paid \$1,000 for their first year's service, \$1,100 for their second, andfreedive \$1,200 for subsequent years. A debate instantly sprang up.
Mr. Robb said that he was opposed to any bill increasing the expenses of New-York. Mr. Ahearn's ameniment would materially increase the expenses of the city. It moreover increased the wages of a small class of men compared with the remainder of their fellow-citizens. No good reason had been given why their pay should be increased. If the entire force was disbanded to-morrow there would be thousands of men willing to take their places at the same salaries. The position of a policeman was a valuable one beyond the mere question of pay. A policeman could not lose his position till after trial. He was not subject to any of the vicissitudes of trade. Moreover, he had a pension in his old age or if he was disabled. If there was any change to be made it should be in the direction of increasing the number of policemen, for property in New-York was not well guarded.

J. J. Cosseelo, late the fammany candidate for Speaker, said that the taxpayers of New-York were in favor of the bill. Mr. Mctelelland declared that the p FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

ARSENIC IN JENNIE CRAMER'S BODY.

of city servants."

Mr. Roosevelt said that he heartily agreed with Mr. Haggerty that the Legranture ought to reduce the saiatres of the officials of New-York, who were receiving such onormous wages for their work. Still, he did not think that because certain officials in high positions were paid too much that those receiving less wages should be advanced. "Because we can't stop the large leaks," he said, "that is no reason why we should open all the little ones."

Mr. Ahearn's amendment was adopted by a large majority. The bill was then passed by a vote of 100 to 8. The eight members who voted against the bill were Ronney, Fictorer, Hunter, Livingston, Robb, Roosevelt, Sharpe, and Sheehy—all Repatheans except one. Mr. Roob and Mr. Roosevelt were the only New-York members who voted nearlist the bill. The New-York members who voted nearlist the bill. The New-York members who voted nearlist the bill. The New-York members who read the property of the hill were Ahearn. Began, Breen, Brodsky, J. J. Costello, M. J. Costello, Crane, Cullen, Gideon, Haggerty, McClelland, McIntyre, McMauus, Maher, Morrison, Murphy, Nighteh, M. Patten, E. C. Shedly, Sprague, Van Allen-21.

It was a natural sequence of this bill that one was at once passed increasing the pay of the detectives of New-York from \$1.200 to \$1,600.

Mr. M. Patten therefore gthought it an admirable time to call up his bill forbidning the authorities of New-York to pay less than \$2 a day to laovers for the entry. Mr. Alvord instantly moved that the enacting clause should be stricken out, Messrs, Roob, Roosevelt and Sprague besought the country members to save New-York from the punishment of such a bill. Their prayer was heeded, Mr. Alvord's motion killing the bill being stricken out by a vote of 55 to 45.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 27.—Mr. Tighe introduced a bill in the Assembly authorizing a Supreme Court Judge to review on a writ of certiorari any conviction or commitment action had before a Police Justice or the Court of Special Sessions. The second section of the bill has the following important provision in respect to murder tollowing important provision in respect to murder trials: "In all cases of conviction where the sentence is death, the person so convicted sharl, as a matter of right, be entitled to a stay of proceedings upon the execution of the judgment until the case has been reviewed by the General Term of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appenls, and the appellate court may reverse such conviction, although no exceptions shall have been taken upon the trial, where errors have been committed in the adaission or exclusion of testimony, or in the charge of the trial court to the Jury, or where the verdiet was not sustained by the evidence of was contrary to law."

A bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Hunter, repealing the act concerning passengers in vesque comming to the City of New-York. The bull wipes out Castle Garden and the Emigration Commissioners of New-York after July 1, 1882. This radical charge, Mr. Hunter says, is proposed with the consent of prominent members of the Legislature and is for the purpose of compeling Congress to take action for the support and care of emigration, but that provision will be made to continue Castle Garden till July 1.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION BILL.

ALBANY, April 27.—The Senate went into Committee of the Whole to-day on the Railroad Commission bill passes by the Assembly. Senator Boyd read a long manuscript designed to show some central authority with power to restrict the aggressions of corporations from monopolies. Senator Jacobs moved to strike out the section authorizing the Governor to name the commission and insert a section providing for their choice by popular election. Mr. Covert and Mr. Grady also spoke, and the bill was made a special order for Tuesday.

AMONG THE FIGURE-HEADS.

THE WORK OF SHIP-CARVERS. TALKS WITH THE ARTISANS AT WORK-A BUSINESS THAT IS LOOKING UP-SOME NOTABLE FIGURE-

A TRIBUNE reporter strolled into the shop of a A TRIBUNE reporter strong into the shop of a ship-carver in South-st, recently, and found the proprietor, John Anderson by name, engaged in carving some mahogany figures for the interior of a new steamboat. A glance at the room showed a queer collection of old figure-heads, plaster models and nondescript relies. A weather-beaten image of Lord, Chatham leaned against the well. In spite of Lord. Chatham leaned against the wall. In spite of age the carver's skill was still evident in the neatly tarned buttons and the wrinkles in the wooden clothing. Dressed in well-fitting knee-breeches, waistcoat and surtout, the semblance of the great orator appeared to be addressing Parliament, as he held a scioll in one hand while the other was thrust in his bosom. In one corner there was a female figure, embodying presumably the marine ideal of beauty, which had evidently seen many a storm at sea, and was suggestive of the breezy lines:

"Warm broke the breeze mon the brow.

"Warm broke the breeze upon the brow, Dry sang the tackle, sang the sail; The lady's head upon the prow Caught the shrift sail and sheered the gale." Other interesting things were a number of carved Other interesting things were a number of carved and unglided eagles for ornamenting tugboats and steamers, together with large blocks of pine wood waiting for the carver. There was a number of pasteboard patterns of graceful designs for "trailboards," the technical pame for the ornamental carving on a vessel's bow. Figure-heads of all degrees of beauty and ugliness abounded, besides marine cutiosities of all kinds, while a long, rasty flint-lock musket did not seen out of place among them.

"A curious business, isn't it "said the reporter to the proprietor, who from his avocation-seemed to

them.

"A curious business, isn't it f" said the reporter to the proprietor, who from his avocation-seemed to have acquired a dry, wooden manner that was nevertheless as picturesque as his carving.

"Yes, and it's older than we are."

"Perhaps you allude to the carved vessels of the Vikings?" suggested the reporter.

"Well, my memory of figure-heads doesn't extend back to the one on Noah's ark. But I can tell you who was the first ship-carver in this city, and that was Jeremiah Dodge, who had a shop in Columbiasts, near Livingston st. His son, Charles J. Dodge, cut some very pretty heads for the Collins Line steamers. Perhaps you don't know that T. D. Rice, 'Jim Crow,' was apprenticed to my father, Jacob S. Anderson, as a ship-carver. Dodge cut a figure of 'Jim Crow' that was so life-like that it was used in a Bowery theatre. When the curtain went up, the audience couldn't tell the figure-head from the original. My best business has been carving for yachts, and I have carved for the most of them, from the Julia down. I was four months making an Indian maiden sleeping in a hammock for the old yacht Mohawk. One of my best pieces of work was on Robert Goelet's yacht the Norseman. There is some of my carving on the steamer Rhein, of the North German Lloyd Line. Those six cagles are for the Irau Steamboat Company. They are worth, according to size, from \$45 to \$75, giided. It takes a good deal of gold to gild them, and nothing but gold will do, as only that will stand the weather without cetting discolored."

"Is there as much carving done on ships now as formerly t"

"Yes, the business has its ups and downs, and

weather without cetting discolored."

"Is there as much carving done on ships now as formerly?"

"Yes, the business has its ups and downs, and just now it is increasing. They are not, perhaps, putting so many figure-heads on vessels now, but they are putting more ornamental carving inside, and doing away with ornamental work made of putty and whiting. The Clyde is the place for ship-carvers. It isn't for my interest, but since you ask me, I will say that they probably beat American carvers in figure-heads. Their lines are grander and generally their work is better. I think we excel them in ornamentation, though. That William Pittover there is of English carving. I have had it thirty years, and I used to have it outside for a sign. A good figure-head will help sell a ship. That's all the practical use there is for them."

"Isn't there some romance or sentiment connected with them?"

"Well, I have heard as the figure on the Flying Dutchman used to lend a hand at taking in sail in a storm. Come to think, there was a Daursh sailor who refused to ship on a vessel here a long while ago, because he said the figure head rolled its eyes at him. The vessel was never heard of after she sailed. But of course you don't believe that's true, do you ?"

Not far from this shop the reporter found another carver in the fourth story of a beat-builder's warehouse, who was defly pushing his curved-edge chisel through the cheesy pine intended for the trail-boards of James Goroon Bennett's new yacht.

"The business isn't what it was," said he, as he

went on working out the figured design in relief.

"Why, I used to get from \$100 to \$150 for carved Indians for cigar stores. But now there is so much poor work done that you can buy a sickly looking Indian for almost a song. Eagles are worth \$60 and buzzards \$50. As for figure-heads, you can pay all the way from \$100 to \$1,500. I have to import these chisels. You see that little boat. That's the smallest boat ever built to cross the Atlantic. No, she didn't cross. Some of the riggers on the Brook. I'm bridge were going in her, but they quarrelled some way, and gave it up."

A walk along the wharves or through the Atlantic Basin gives one an excellent opportunity for studying the diversity of ship-carving and figure heads. For the latter a female head or figure is the most often chosen, perhaps because a vessel is always alluded to by saliors as "she." A handsome figure adorns the bow of the American ship Paul Jones, which represents the reckless commander in Continental uniform in the act of drawing his sword. The ship Sachem has a magnificent red warrior for a figure head. Many vessels are named after their owners, and show their portrait busts or statues as figure-heads. Many worn-out figure-heads may be seen in front of warehouses or used as signs along the piers. A wooden sailor playing with cards is used by a liquor saloon to entice poor Jack. There is another used-up figure head in South-st., with hanghty pose and features. Some of the finest figure-heads to be seen in the harbor are those on the Inman Line steamers. The one on the City of Chester especially is of heroic size, and is a spirited piece of carving.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-TO-DAY. Sun rises 5:02, seta 6:53 | Moon seta 2:26 | Moon sage, dys. 11 HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Forencon—S'dy H's, 3:49; Gov. Isl'd. 4:27; Hell Gate. 6:18 Afternoon—S'y H's, 4:13; Gov. Isl'd. 4:58; Hell Gate. 6:47

SHIPPING NEWS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK......APRIL 27, 1932.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Brantford City Br., Fenwick, Livernool March 4, Queenatown April 19, with malse to Funch, Edye & Co., venel to W H Thompson & Co.

Steamer Laise Champlain Br., Jackson, Liverpool April 13, with malse and passengers to Seager Bros.

Steamer Wyoming Itr., Douglass, Liverpool April 15, and Queenatown 16, with undes and passengers to Williams & Gnion.

Steamer Devonis (Br.), Young, Glasgow April 14, and Mylle 15, with malse and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamer State of Newada Br., Brisco, Glasgow April 14, and Larne 16, with malse and passengers to Austin Haldwin & Co.

Steamer France (Fr.), Hauterive, Havre April 15, with malse and passengers to L de Bebian.

Steamer Giancus, Bearse, Boston, with malse and passengers to 14 de Bebian.

Steamer Giancus, Bearse, Boston, with malse and passengers to Oid Dominion 8s Co.

Steamer Gid Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with malse and passengers to Old Dominion 8s Co.

The following vessel arrived yesterlar, too late for insertion in shipping news

Steamer Kniekerbocker, Kemble, Vera Crus April 16, Pracerol 19, Havana 22, with malse and passengers to P Aloria.

Steamer Knickerbocker, Kemble, Vera Cruz April 15, Progress 19, Hayana 22, with make and passengers to F Alexa dre & Sons. dre & Sons.

SUNSET-Wind at Sandy Hook, moderate, NNE; cloudy
and foggy. At City Island, light, NE; cloudy.

CLEARED.

Steamer Nankin (Br), Casson, Liverpool-F Alexandre &

Sons.

Steamer Celtic (Br), Gleadell, Liverpool via Queensto.

RJ Cortis. -BJ Corils.

Steamer Cornwall (Br), Brown, Bristol, W D Morgan.
Steamer Eiysla (Br), Lindquiver, Bristol—Henderson)
Steamer Alene (Br), Savanilla, Carthagena, &c-Pim,
wood & Co.

Steamer Aleue (Br., Savanilla, Carthagena, &c-Pim, Porwood & Co.

Steamer Gellert (Ger), Kreplewein, Hamburg, Plymouth and Cheroourg-Konhardt & Co.

Steamer Flamborough (Br.), Whitehurst, aHamilton, Ber 1 A E Outerbridge & Co.

Steamer (Rtv of Alexandria, Timmerman, Havana and Mexican ports.—F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamer Francoma, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamer Tecony, Davis, Philadelphia—Win P (1yde & Co. Steamer Tacony, Davis, Philadelphia—Win P (1yde & Co. Steamer Triplet, Davis, Wilmington, Def. Abiel Abbott, Steamer Triplet, Davis, Wilmington, Def. Abiel Abbott, Steamer Westloourne (Br.), Newdick, Pensacola—Win II Thompson & Co. SAILED.

SAILED.

Steamers Geliert, jor Hamburg: Colitic, for Liverpool; State of Nevada for Gasgow, Cornwall, for Bristol; City of Alexandria, for Vera Cruz; Claudius, for Porto Cabello, Flambur, ough, for Bermuda; Roanose, for Richmond, Batavia, for Law crosel.

Also sailed, via Long Island Sound-Steamers Franconia, for Portland; Nepanae, for Boston.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—Sailed, steamer Adriatic, from Laverpool, hence for New-York. THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

DOMESTIC PORTS. HAVANA, April 27-Arrived, steamer Niagara, Baker, from New-York.

New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Arrived, steamers Commonwealth,
Vankirk, New-York, E.C. Biddle, Wallace, do.
BALTIMORE, April 27—Arrived, steamer Josephine Thomson,
Moore, New-York,
Cleared, steamer Vineland, Chance, New-York,
GALVESTON, April 26—Sailed, steamer San Marcos, New
York,

Announcements.

Don't die in the house. "Rough on Rats." DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.

Have used Parker's Ginger Tonic too success-

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., gton-ave, near 23th-st. Hours, 5to 1 and 5 to 7. Attention to Gentlemen. 144 Lexingto Let the poor sufferers from female complaints

take courage and rejoice that a paintess remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 238 Western ave., Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets. LUNDBORG'S PERFUME, Maréchal Niel Rose.

Malaria positively cured. Emory's Standard. Cure Pills never fail; no bat effects. Physicians prescribe. Druggiata seli them, 50c. Crittenden, 115 Faltonet.

PEARFUL AILMENTS ARISING FROM RUPTURE

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE BECOMES INFLAMED AND STRANGULATED, the early symptoms of which are cohe pains, rumbling in the bowels, great anxiety, and, when reaching its full stage, equalled by the horrors of hydrophobia.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE EVENTUAL NERVOUS DEBILITY, impaired memory, indifference to amuse ments and stirring recreation, necessarily conducive to health and prelongation of life.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE EVENTUAL NERVOUS BLADDER AFFECTIONS, zmong the most depictable of which is Bright's Disease of the Khuneys, degreesed and irritated condition of the bladder, some of the premonitory symptons of which are occasional lassitude, drowshiess, backs ache and increesing indifference and inability to the social enjoyment of life.

njoyment of life.

KUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE gradual and imperseptible undermining of the constitution, impulsing the bigestive functions, and thereby inducing fevers of the worst. digestive functions, and increasy matter, type.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES tax the energics and capacities of man to a greater or less extent in every stage of life, both in his physical and social relations and mental devotions, and in the physical and mental pursuance of his both ness. In a word, it makes a man less than man, and when, from one or the other of the foregoing afficience, he begins to realize his morthlying condition, he indeed becomes a creature of commissionation. The cure of

RUPTURE

Dr. Sherman,

and the only Dr. SHERMAN known to the public in connection with the treatment and cure of ruptime, has now bees favorably known for over thirty years as the only successful practitioner in his specialty in this country, as thousands of grateful men and women all over the land, who have been permanently cured by his treatment, bear witness. The seepical, who have been victimized by anprincipled quacks, are cheerfully referred to prominent men in this and other cities, who have availed themselves of the doctor's treatment. Dr. Sherman's "Book on Rupture" gives convincing proofs from professional gentlemen and others of his successful treatment. It is illustrated with photographic pictures of had cases, before and after cure, and is sent to those who send 10 cents. Principal office, 251 Broadway. Consultation days Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ELECTRIC BELTS.

BANDS and APPLIANCES (the only genuine) for the care PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.

